

U. S. WEATHER BU-
REAU, AUG. 19.—Last 24
hours' rainfall, trace. Tem-
perature, max. 82; min.
74. Weather, fair.

Sunday



Advertiser.

SUGAR—96° Test Cen-
trifugals, 4.125c; Per Ton,
\$82.50. 88 Analysis Beets
9s. 6d.; Per Ton, \$80.80.

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SCALING THE GREAT PEAKS OF HAWAII ISLE

**Thousands of Imperfect Stone Axes Found by
the Quarries Where They Were Made--
A Fathomless Lake--Much Game.**

News was brought by the Kinau yesterday of the results of a remarkable mountain climbing expedition, recently participated in by a number of well-known gentlemen, on the island of Hawaii. Both Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea were ascended, the former by a trail over which but few white men have ever passed. The experiences of the party were interesting in the extreme and are notable in the mountain-climbing annals of Hawaii.

Eben P. Low was mainly responsible for the undertaking and acted as leader in both ascents. Several residents of Honokaa have been talking of climbing Mauna Loa for a year past and Mr. Low invited the party to the Humuula sheep station, where they were the guests of Sam. Parker Jr.

The members of the party making the Mauna Loa trip were Eben P. Low, A. McC. Ashley, Paymaster A. S. Brown, U. S. N.; C. S. Holloway, Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard, W. F. Pickering, G. H. Gere of Hilo, J. W. Waldron, D. McHattie Forbes, manager of Kukuihaele Plantation; K. S. Gjerdrom, manager of Honokaa Plantation; R. Fursey and a native guide.

Prof. Pickering is here making a comparative study of the craters of the earth and moon.

The party left the Humuula sheep station on Aug. 13 at 11 a. m., mounted on horses and equipped with a cook, pack mules and provisions. Ten miles was made before the expedition composed at the foot of an old aa flow, nearly 40 feet thick and rising up like a solid wall.

At 5 a. m. the next day the journey was continued and four miles of very dangerous going, abounding with pahoe-hoe chasms and heavy aa, were encountered. The temperature before daylight was in the low 40's.

The edge of the crater of Mauna Loa was reached at 12:48 p. m., the horses having been ridden all the way. Here lunch was partaken of and many photos taken.

The descent began at 1:40 p. m., and all went well until the edge of a bad four miles was reached where the water and horses gave out, and the party had to walk to the camp. It was moonlight, but the party did not arrive till 3 a. m., having been since 8:30 p. m. covering the last four miles. The sheep station was reached the following morning.

The height of Mauna Loa to the summit is 13,675 feet. On the 11th, Eben P. Low, Prof. Pickering and son, and Messrs. Gere, Ashley and Holloway ascended Mauna Kea (13,825 ft.), and made a very easy ascent, coming down a different way in order to take in all the features of interest.

On the summit of Mauna Kea were found quarries where the old native stone axes were made and mound after mound of rock chippings were discovered and thousands of imperfect axes. The chippings looked as fresh as if made yesterday. No record of the manufacture of stone axes for a hundred years past is known to exist.

Caves were also found in which the stone-workers used to live and heaps of opihii shells were discovered therein. The workmen evidently brought their food from the sea.

A lake was found on Mauna Kea as far across as a strong man may throw a stone. It is 160 feet deep and native tradition has it as fathomless. The water was icy cold, but dead in appearance.

Near here two Hawaiian wild geese, weighing 20 pounds, were shot. The plateau between the two great mountains is reported to be alive with plover and quail.

Spring water is plentiful on Mauna Kea, clear as crystal and very cold.

Traces of wild cattle and dogs were met with, but nothing came within range of the expedition's arsenal.

Very few ascents of Mauna Loa have been made over the trail taken by the party, which was specially picked out by a native guide.

Barring minor pilikia nothing occurred to mar the success of the expedition which was enjoyable and successful to a degree.

Prof. Pickering and son went on to Waimea and have proceeded to the Kona side of the island to make the ascent of Hualalai (8,269 ft.).

Messrs. Ashley, Holloway and Paymaster Brown arrived in Honolulu yesterday by the steamship Kinau.

DR. KOBAYASHI TALKS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTS

The exact truth about the qualifications of Japanese physicians was given yesterday by Dr. Kobayashi of Emma street. In opposition to those who demand that all Japanese doctors wishing to practice in these islands pass an English examination he points out the following facts:

A Japanese physician of good standing has spent at least five years in special study.

Any Japanese only partially acquainted with English must necessarily make many errors in his interpretation of English terms.

The Japanese doctors only ask that

those holding imperial diplomas granted for at least five years' continuous study of medicine be admitted to practice without passing an examination in English.

There are no interpreters competent at present to interpret in such an examination for physicians trained in Japanese imperial colleges.

"There are five classes now of Japanese physicians," said Dr. Kobayashi yesterday. "I may define these classes as follows:

"1. Graduates of the universities of Tokio, Kioto and Fukuoka. These men have spent not less than ten years in

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL

**James B. Castle May
Acquire the Con-
trol of It.**

Depending on the outcome of a deal which may be consummated on the return of James B. Castle from San Francisco on the S. S. Siberia, important changes in the ownership and directorate of the First National Bank of Hawaii may result. In confirmation of the rumor, L. Tenney Peck, who is in the proposed deal, said to an Advertiser reporter last night:

"Some little time ago negotiations were entered into between James B. Castle, W. G. Cooper and Cecil Brown for the purchase of a considerable holding of the First National Bank stock and the First American and Savings Bank stock, and it is my impression that Mr. Castle secured some options before he left for the Coast recently on one of his periodical business trips.

"As to whether the deals will be consummated or not, rests entirely with Mr. Castle. I have not heard directly from him, but expect him back on the Siberia Monday or Tuesday.

"If the deal goes through it is possible that the directors will select me as cashier of the bank. I think it involves Mr. Kuntz's and Mr. Cooper's interests and possibly some others. Mr. Cooper's health has been somewhat impaired here, and if the deal is made he will probably return to the Coast."

Mr. Peck said he could not state just what amount the deal would involve but it is believed to go considerable over \$150,000. The new deal would have a far-reaching effect in financial circles, as the Castle and Peck interests ramify through many financial concerns in the city and islands. Mr. Peck has been identified very closely ever since he came to Honolulu with the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., of which he is now president, and was formerly its treasurer and chairman of the executive committee. He had considerable to do with shaping its early financial policy, especially with the purchase of the Hawaiian Tramways Co., which he negotiated in New York City. He is also manager and treasurer of the Castle Estate. Mr. Castle is largely identified with Alexander & Baldwin.

SHIP ASHORE ON MAUI

**The Spartan Comes
to Grief on the
Rocks.**

The American ship Spartan, Captain Flynn, went ashore off Spreckelsville, Maui, yesterday afternoon and will probably prove a total loss. She was laden with 2100 tons of coal for the Pioneer mill at Lahaina and was 65 days out from Newcastle, N. S. W.

A brief wireless from Maui yesterday to H. Hackfeld & Co. gave the information, but few details were had.

At last reports the tug Leslie Baldwin was standing by, but the rocks had gone through the planking of the vessel and she was slowly breaking up.

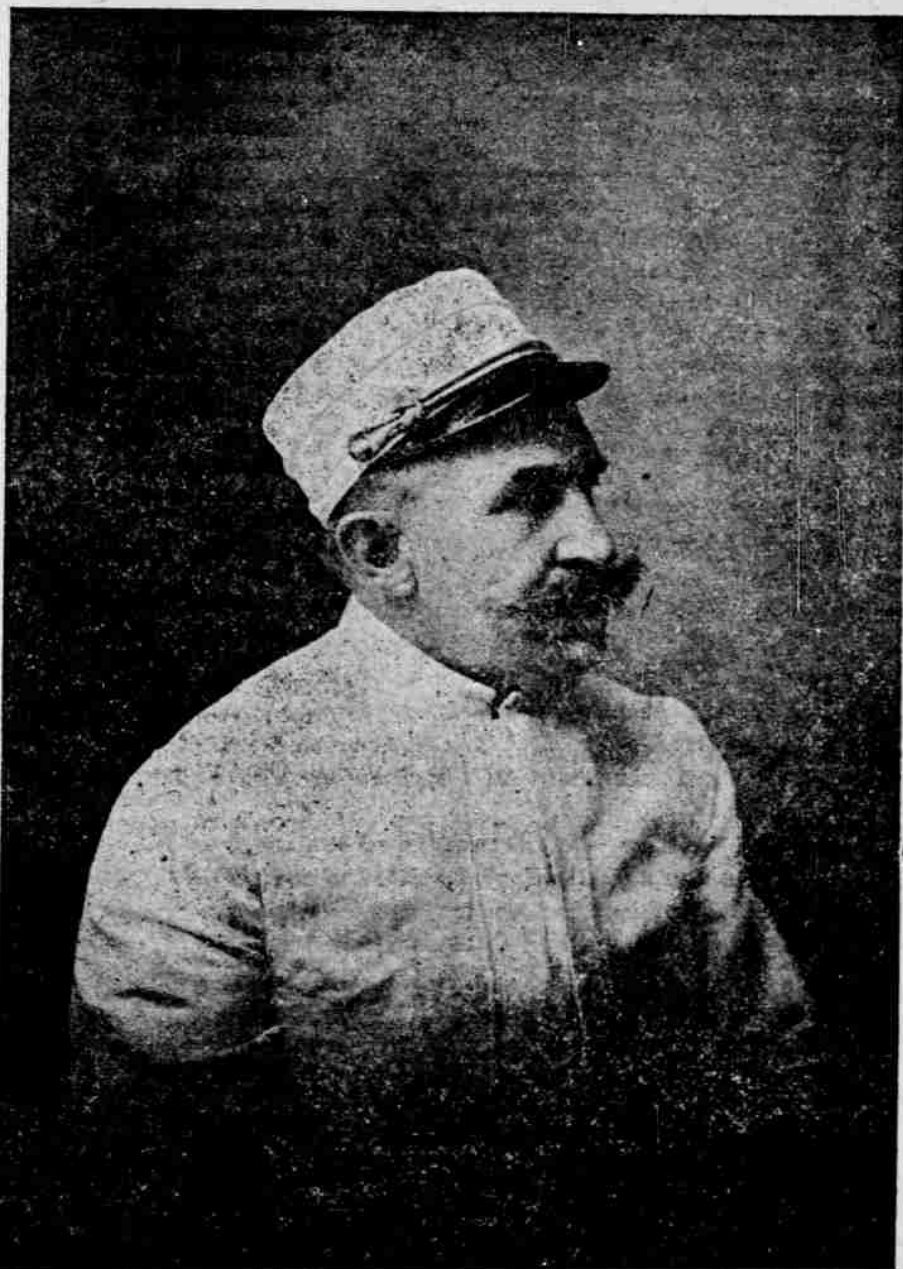
The Spartan is a ship of 1335 tons and was bound for Kaunapali. She was probably on her way to Kahului which is the entry port, when she was wrecked off Spreckelsville.

W. G. Irwin & Co. are given as her agents by the Guide.

ISLANDS MAY GET CHINESE LABORERS

A press dispatch from the Pacific coast gives what purports to be the outline draft of a treaty proposed by the Chinese government to deal with the question of exclusion and take the place of the existing convention between the United States and the Celestial Empire. Under this treaty laborers of each country are to be excluded from the other, miners, hawkers, washermen and fishers being included under the term laborers. Americans or Chinese not being laborers are not within the restriction. Chinese laborers for countries other than America are to have the right to pass through the United States subject to such regulations as may be adopted, and Chinese laborers are to be admitted into the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines on the same terms as the subjects of other Eastern nations. Chinese subjects other than laborers are to be admitted into and permitted to reside in the United States provided certificates are furnished them. These may be regarded as the suggestions of China; how far they will commend themselves to the administration at Washington remains to be seen.—Bradstreet.

SAN FRANCISCO IS ALL STIRRED UP OVER BAND



BERGER OF THE BAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The Hawaiian band is creating a sensation here, playing to a phenomenal business.

J. C. COHEN.

CHINA MUST PAY THE BILL

**United States Will Charge Up the
Boycott Losses to the Peking
Government.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PEKING, August 20.—It is reported that the United States has notified China that she will be held responsible for losses incurred by the boycott on American goods.

COLLINS EXTRADITED FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, August 20.—The extradition of George D. Collins has been ordered.

The Collins case has attracted widespread attention along the coast. Several months ago Geo. D. Collins, an attorney of San Francisco, returned there after an absence, and at the same time, there appeared on the register of the Palace Hotel the name of "Mrs. Geo. D. Collins." This was a surprise to another Mrs. Geo. D. Collins, who had been the wife of the attorney for many years, and had borne him three children. Mrs. Collins No. 1, who was formerly Miss Newman, went to court and had her recent husband arrested on a charge of bigamy. Collins fought the case and was aided by Mrs. Collins No. 2 and her mother. Collins claimed that he had never been married to wife No. 1, alleging that his first wife had been wife No. 1's sister. Mrs. Collins No. 1 produced the marriage certificate and other documents, some bearing Collins signature, which he repudiated. The matter was getting warm for Collins when he and Mrs. Collins No. 2 disappeared from San Francisco. The couple was traced north and Collins was arrested in Victoria, B. C. Extradition proceedings were preferred against him on a charge of perjury committed before the trial court in San Francisco. The case has been heard before Judge Lampman.

ROOSEVELT TRYING A NEW PEACE EXPEDIENT

PORTSMOUTH, August 20.—Peace between Russia and Japan is dependent on a proposition which President Roosevelt has submitted to Baron de Rosen, the nature of which is undisclosed. Japanese are firm in their determination to go on with the war unless Russia yields in the matter of indemnity.

STRIKE GIVEN UP.

ST. PAUL, August 20.—The strike of the telegraphers has been abandoned.

PLENTY OF MONEY FROM SUGAR IS NOW IN THE LOCAL BANKS

The banks are practically in the position of having money to burn. The vaults are filled with good, cold, hard cash, and there are few people asking for the loan of it.

This seems rather a far-fetched statement, but it is vouched for by men in the know, men whose offices in broker's row give them an inside view of things financial.

The explanation is as follows: The sugar returns have flooded money into the islands. The plantations received and are still receiving their returns, paid their agents, who, in turn paid back to the banks the money they had obtained to advance to the plantations. Then again the money for dividends was put in the banks and this drawn against by checks. It is said to be only too true that most of the dividends from sugar stocks go into the hands of a very few people, and they are the wealthy ones, and so the money was merely kept in bank.

For instance, in the case of the agencies, there are two plantations whose returns yielded about \$3,000,000. One plantation owed its agents about \$900,000. The returns are coming in right along and are being deposited in the banks, and the agencies are being cleared of their debt. One plantation owed its agent but \$72,000, the returns being about a million and a half.

The banks, of course, want A1 securities for all loans, but the security is not forthcoming, indicating that the people are not now in the mood to borrow. So the money is being largely invested in bonds, and the table has been swept about clean, except of McBryde bonds, and these are expected to be taken up in a short time.

Another thing which will interest prospective money borrowers is that the banks have generally reduced the rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent.